



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

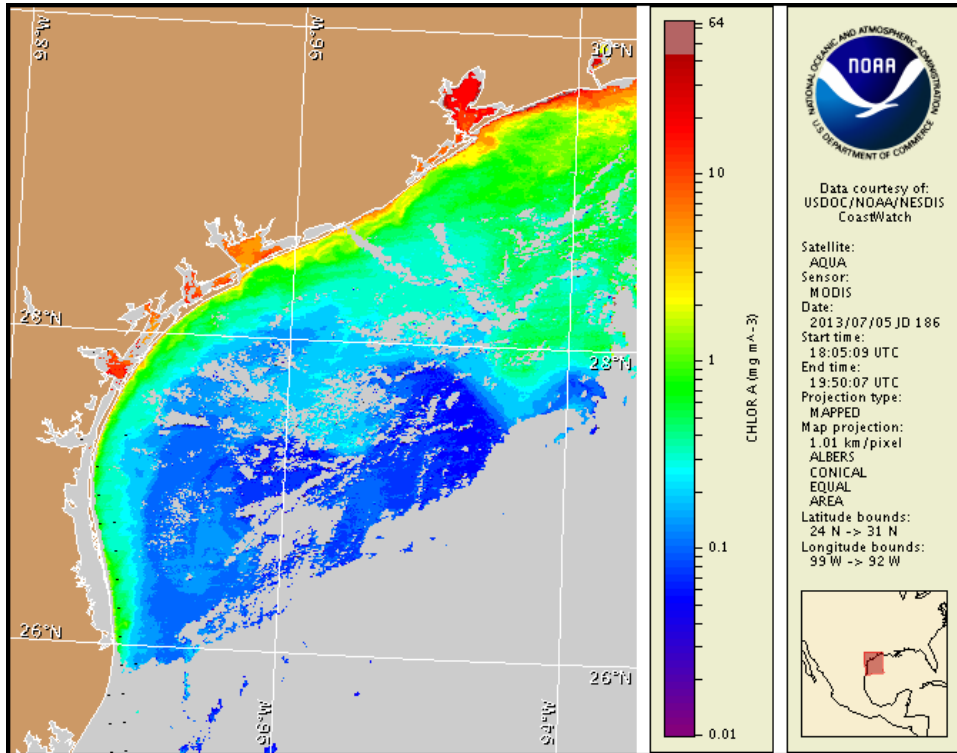
Monday, 08 July 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, July 1, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from June 28 to July 2: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/envconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

Conditions Report

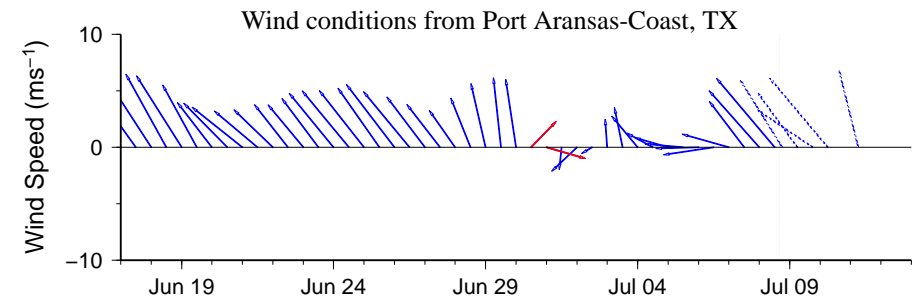
There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) along the coast of Texas. No respiratory irritation is expected Monday, July 8 through Monday, July 15. Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations. There are currently patches of a bloom of the algae *Aureoumbra lagunensis* in the upper Laguna Madre region. This algae species does not produce respiratory impacts associated with the Texas red tide caused by *Karenia brevis*, but it may cause discolored water and fish kills.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. Recent MODIS Aqua imagery has been obscured by clouds, limiting analysis. In imagery from 7/5 (shown left), patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (2 to > 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$) are visible stretching along- and offshore from Sabine Pass to Bolivar Roads Pass. Elevated chlorophyll is also visible in patches along- and offshore from Bolivar Roads Pass to Pass Cavallo. Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential maximum transport of 30 km south from the Port Aransas region from July 5 to 11.

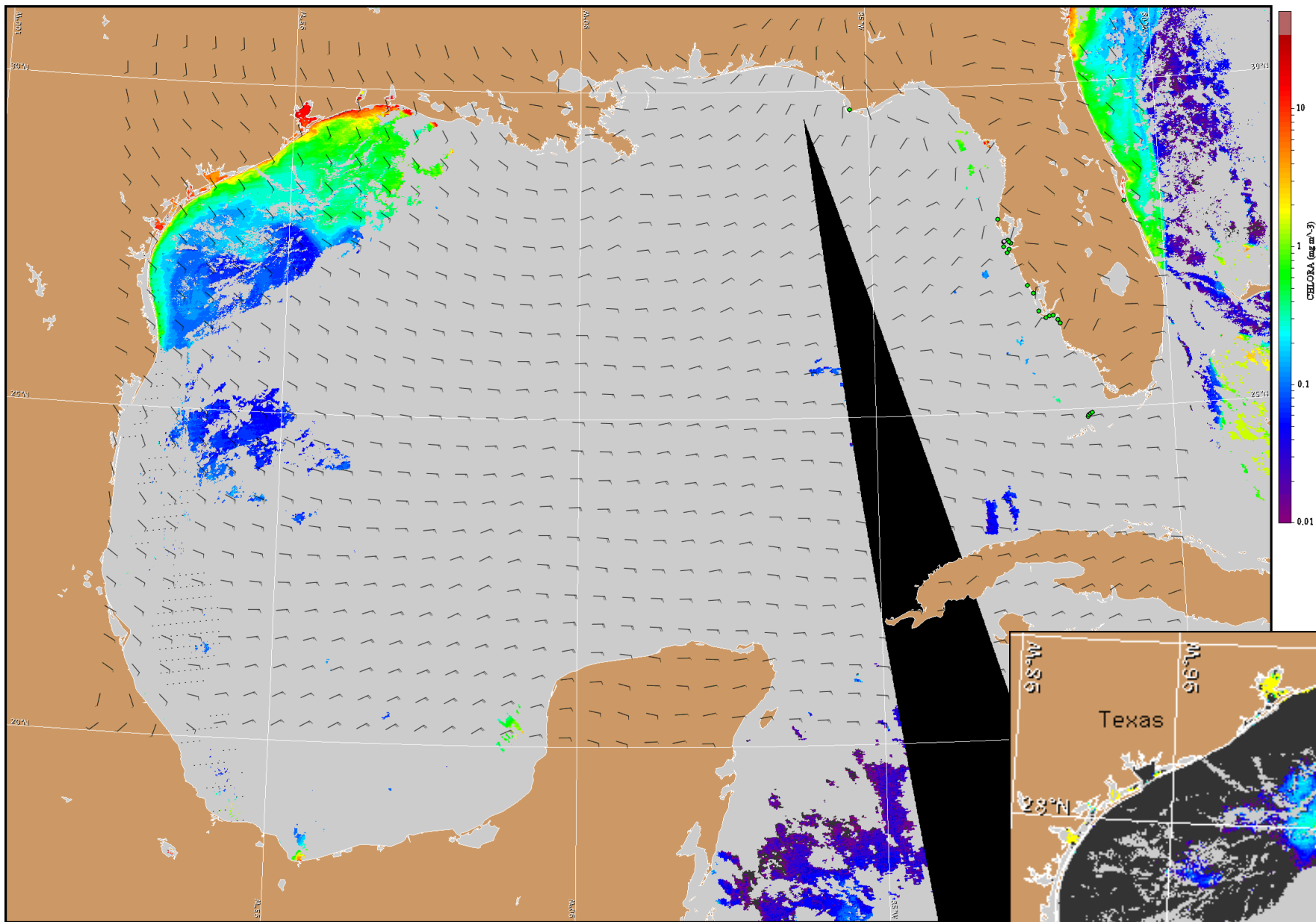
Derner, Kavanaugh



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

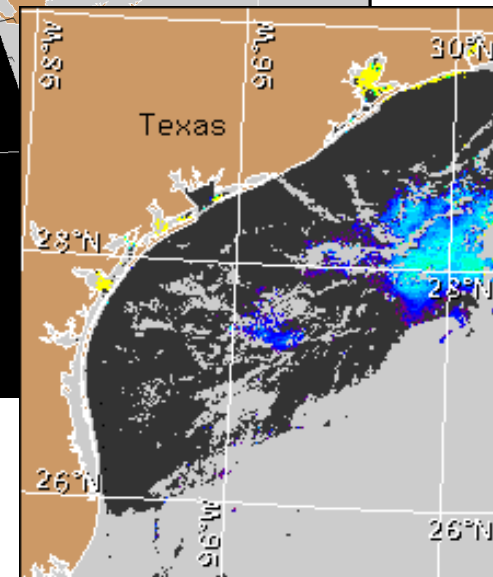
Wind Analysis

Port Aransas: Southeast winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) today through Tuesday. South winds (10-15kn) Tuesday night. Southeast winds (5-15kn, 3-8m/s) Wednesday and Thursday. South winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) Friday becoming southeast (10-15kn) Friday afternoon and night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for July 9, 2013 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from June 28 to July 2: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).